KHRAMOV, O.O.; GORELIK, L.Ye., kand.ekon.nauk, redaktor; ZIL'BAN, M.S., redaktor; BAKHLINA, N.P., tekhred.

[Prospects of developing a building materials industry near the construction site of the Kakhova Hydroelectric Power Station and of the South Ukrainian canal] Perspektyvy rozvytku promyslovosti budivel'nykh materialiv u zoni sporudzhennia Kakhovs'koi GES i Pivdenno-Ukrains'kogo kanalu. Kyiv, Vid-vo Akademii nauk Ukr.RSR, 1952. 33 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Ukraine--Building materials industry)

1. STRAD, YA. P., KHRAMOV, O. O.

2. USSR (600)

4. Kakhova Hydroelectric Power Station

7. Toward the problem of reducing the cost of building the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station. Visnyk AN URSR 24 no. 2 1953

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

KHRAMOV, Oleksandr Oleksandrovych

[Problems in the development of the building materials industry in the south of the Ukrainian S.S.R.; examples from Zaporozhye, Kherson, and Nikolayev Provinces] Pytannia rozvytku promyslovosti budivel'nykh materialiv na pivdni Ukrains'kou ta Mykolaivs'koi oblastei. Kyiv, Akademii nauk URSR, 1955 103 p. (MLRA 9:3)
(Ukraine--Building materials industry)

KHRAMOV, O.O.

Certain problems in lowering production costs of coke. Nauk. zap. Inst. ekon. AN URSR no.3:38-50 '55. (MIRA 11:3)
(Ukraine--Coke industry--Costs)

KHRAMOV, O. O.

SEREDENKO, M.M.; GLAMAZDA, A.D.; KHOTIMCHENKO, M.M.; SEBVCHENKO, Ya.O.; RUDOY, P.Yu.; KHARCHENKO, P.F.; KHRAMOV, O.O.; GURINOVA, V.O.; GORELIK, L.Ye.; RIZHKOV, I.I.; ZHEREBKIN, G.P.; MIKOLAYEVA, I.V.; KOROBKO, V., redaktor; LAPCHENKO, K., tekhnichniy redaktor

[Industry of the Soviet Ukraine during 40 years, 1917-1957] Promyslovist' Radians'koi Ukrainy za 40 rokiv (1917-1957). Kyiv, Dersh.vyd-vo polit.lit-ry URSR, 1957. 330 p. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiyev. Institut ekonomiki.
(Ukraine--Industries)

KHRAMOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich [Khramov, O.O.]; GORELIK, L.Ye. [Horelik, L.E.], doktor ekonom.nauk, otv.red.; VELIKOKHAT'KO, O.T. [Velykokhat'ko, O.T.] red.; YURCHISHIN, V.I. [IUrchyshyn, V.I.], tekhn.red.

[Developing the production of local building materials in the Ukrainian S.S.R.] Rozvytok vyrobnytstva mistsevykh budivel'nykh materialiv Ukrains'koi RSR. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1958. 158 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Ukraine--Building materials)

ALEKSANDROVA, Valentina Petrovna; SEREDENKO, Mikhail Nikolayevich [Seredenko, M.M.]; KHRAMOV, O.O., kand.ekonom.nauk, otv.red.; NOVIKOVA, G.O. [Novykova, H.O.], red.izd-va; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Technical progress in enterprises of ferrous metallurgy of the Ukrainian S.S.R.] Tekhnichnyi progres na pidpriiemstvakh chornoi metalurgii Ukrains'koi RSR. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1959. 136 p. (MIRA 12:10)

(Ukraine--Metallurgy)

STASIV, N.Yu.; BARANOVSKIY, M.I.; GLAMAZDA, A.D.; SMIRNOV, N.P.; B
BUGROV, V.A.; KHRAMOV, A.A., kand.ekon.nauk, otv.red.; LORYAKIN, V.N., red.
[Development of the oil and gas industry of the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the efficiency of capital investments] Razvitie neftianoi i gazovoi promyshlennosti USSR i effektivnost' kapital'nykh vlozhenii. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 210 p.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut ekonomiky.

KHRAMOV, A.A.

Stratigraphy of peat bogs of the southern tundra of central Siberia. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.12: Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.3: 44-49 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. TSentral'nyy Sibirskiy botanicheskiy sad Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

KALITA, Nikolay Sergeyevich; KHRAMOV, A.A., kand. ekon. nauk, otv. red.; NOSENKO, V.O., red.

[Development of a fuel and power engineering base and the efficiency of using fuel in ferrous metallurgy] Razvitie toplivno-energeticheskoi bazy i effektivnost' ispol'zovaniia topliva v chernoi metallurgii. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 266 p. (MIRA 18:8)

S/871/62/000/000/002/002
E075/E492

AUTHORS: Gavrilov, B.G., Petrov, V.N., Khramov, A.A. (deceased)

TITLE: Catalytic and chemical stabilization of some petroleum waste products

SOURCE: Nizkotemperaturnyye kataliticheskiye prevrashcheniya uglevodorodov. Ed. by V.D.Piastro. (Leningrad) Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1962. 147-153

TEXT: Attempts to utilize still bottoms (b.p. 215 to 255°C) as a component of motor fuels were made, aiming to decrease the unsaturation and the gum forming tendency. Three different treatments of the still bottoms were tried. Treatment with 10% and 15% H_2SO_4 decreased the iodine number of the products from 33.8 to 26 and 22 respectively, but the existing gum content was not affected. The treatment with metallic Na had little effect other than sulphur removal. Treatment with a silica-alumina catalyst was carried out in the liquid phase (autoclave) at 250 to 350°C and in the gaseous phase at 250 to 400°C, the gases being recirculated through the catalyst column. The latter treatment at 350 to 400°C decreased the iodine number of the feed to 3 - 5.2

Card 1/2

and the existing gum from 143 to 2.4 - 7 mg/100 ml. The liquid phase treatment gave slightly better quality and yields than the gaseous treatment. The raffinate had a reduced content of aromatic and naphthenic hydrocarbons compared with the feedstock and was a suitable blending component for diesel fuels.
There are 3 tables.

KHRAMOV, A.A.

Distribution of vegetation in lowland swamps of the southern taiga of Krasnoyarsk Territory. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.4. Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.1:15-22'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. TSentral'nyy Sibirskiy botanicheskiy sad, Novosibirsk.

KHRAMOV, Al.

Plant doing the job of a vulcano. Znan.sila 35 no.8:14 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Basalt) (Stone, Artificial)

KHRAMOV, A.I.; BURLAK, I.N., red.; POPOV, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Russian goals; the fifth year of the seven-year plan] Rubezhi Rossii;piatyi god semiletki. Al'bom-vystavka. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1963. 24 l. (MIRA 16:12)

(Russia—Economic policy—Audio-visual aids)

KHRAMOV, A.N.

USSR/Geology - Terrestrial magnetisms

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 40/54

Authors : Khramov, A. N.

Title : Study of residual magnetization of deposits in connection with the problem of stratigraphic correlation and dissection of mute strata

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/3, 551-554, Jan 21, 1955

Abstract : The results obtained in studying the magnetic properties of sedimentary rocks excavated in western Turmenia are described. Seven references: 2 USSR and 5 USA (1947-1951). Table; graph; drawings.

Institution: All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Geological-Exploration Institute

Presented by: Academician S. I. Mironov, September 16, 1954

KHRAMOV, A. N.

15-57-7-9925

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 172 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khramov, A. N.

TITLE: Stratigraphic Correlation and Subdivision of Sedimentary Strata According to the Vector of Remanent Magnetization (O vozmozhnosti stratigraficheskoy korrelyatsii i raschleneniya osadochnykh tolshch po vektoru ostatochnoy namagnichennosti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. neft. n.-i. geologorazved. in-ta, 1956, Nr 95, pp 198-208

ABSTRACT: The method of regional relative correlation of volcanic formations according to the vector of remanent magnetization was proposed in 1947 by V. I. Popov. The latter set forth the theoretical bases for the method and proposed a system of selection of oriented specimens. Sedimentary rock with a content of magnetite exceeding 0.1 percent also possesses remanent

Card 1/3

Stratigraphic Correlation and Subdivision (Cont.)

magnetism. Published data on paleomagnetic measurements of sedimentary rock, including banded clays and marine sediments, are cited. These data show a connection between the direction of magnetization and the inclination observed at the moment of the rock formation. Results of the author's study of 720 oriented specimens selected from natural outcrops of Western Turkmen SSR are cited. In this study, 4-cm cubes were cut at every 10 m to 30 m of the cross section depth. The magnetic receptivity K (in the field of H = 0.5 erst) and the components of the vector of remanent magnetization I_r along the three axes were measured on the astatic magnetometer. Comparison of the predominant orientation of the vector of remanent magnetization with the direction of flow at the moment of deposition of the sediments (restored according to the orientation of the ripple marks) shows that the ferromagnetic fragmentary particles were oriented under joint action of the magnetic field of the earth, which exercised the main effect, and of the direction of flow. It is, however, impossible to explain the considerable variations in

Card 2/3

Stratigraphic Correlation and Subdivision (Cont.)

the direction of remanent magnetization of the sedimentary rock entirely on the basis of the part played by flow. Apparently, extensive variations of the direction of the geomagnetic field existed in the Pliocene. The author assumes that the original direction of remanent magnetization is preserved, if the rock was not subjected to further deformations. It is now possible to use the study of remanent magnetization for relative correlation and subdivision of sedimentary strata with a high content of oxidized iron. The program of further investigations is outlined. A method is given for use of paleomagnetism in stratigraphic correlation.

Card 3/3

K. G. B.

AUTHOR KHRAMOV, A.N. PA - 2252

TITLE On Paleomagnetism as a Basis for a new Method of Correlation and Differentiation of sedimentary Rocks (O paleomagnetisme kak osnove novogo metoda korrelatsii i raschleneniya osadochnykh tolshch).

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 112, Nr 5, pp 849-852 (U.S.S.R.)

Received 4/1957 Reviewed 5/1957

ABSTRACT In a previous work the author developed a new method of correlation and computation of sedimentation densities from the vector of natural remanent magnetization. It was presumed that the sharp changes (up to 180°) of I_n in the pliocene deposits of Western Turkmenia reflect the corresponding changes of the earth-magnetic field in this epoch. Similar phenomena were observed elsewhere.

The present work is to investigate the connection between this phenomenon and the suggested not unique inversions of the earth-magnetic field in the past. This investigation was carried out on cubes of 4,5 cm lateral length which were taken from the lower Permian (shale) sandstone of the CHEKELEN peninsula in 1955. I_n and the magnetic susceptibility $\varkappa$ were measured by means of an astatic magnetometer. $\varkappa$ was measured in a magnetic field of H = 0,5 örsted which was produced by Helmholtz rings.

The lower Permian sandstone on CHEKELEN superimposes the central part of the CHEKELEN fold which is subdivided into blocks with different stratification. This fact made it possible to separate formations as had retained the direction of I_n which had been obtained before

Card 1/2

KHRAMOV, Alekasey Nikitich; YANOVSKIY, B.M., red.; BARKOVSKIY, I.V., vedushchiy red.; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Paleomagnetic correlation of sedimentary formations] Paleomagnitnaia korreliatsiia osadochnykh tolshch. Leningrad, Gos. nauchn.tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 218 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologo-razvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.116) (MIRA 11:12)
(Geology, Stratigraphic) (Magnetism, Terrestrial)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

KHRAMOV, A.N.

Results of the paleomagnetic studies in the All-Union Petroleum (Scientific Research) Geological Prospecting Institute and their prospects. Trudy VNIGRI no.132:112-118 '59. (MIRA 17:1)

...SH, M.N.; KHRAMOV, A.N.

Paleomagnetism and paleoclimate of the Russian Platform during the Carboniferous and Permain periods. Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no. 1:154-157 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.

(Russian Platform--Paleoclimatology)
(Russian Platform--Magnetism, Terrestrial)

KHRAMOV, A.N.; PETROVA, G.N.; KOMAROV, A.G.; KOCHEGURA, V.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: DIANOV-KLOKOV, V.I.; PIONTKOVSKIY, S.S.; YANOVSKIY, B.M., nauchnyy red.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., vedushchiy red.; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red

[Methodology of paleomagnetic investigations] Metodika paleomagnitnykh issledovanii. Leningrad, Gos. nauchn.-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Leningr. otd-nie, 1961. 130 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.161) (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut (for Khramov). 2. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Petrova). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (for Komarov, Kochegura). 4. Institut elementorganicheskikh soyedineniy (for Dianova-Klokova). 5. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (for Piontkovskiy). 6. Leningradskiy universitet (for Yanovskiy).

(Magnetism, Terrestrial)

KHRAMOV, A.N.

Reconnaissance paleomagnetic studies of some Lower Carboniferous sections in the northern margin of the Moscow Basin. Trudy VNIGRI no.204:83-95 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Moscow Basin—Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Moscow Basin—Rocks, Sedimentary—Magnetic properties)

KHRAMOV, A.N.

Paleomagnetic studies of the Upper Paleozoic and Triassic in the western part of the Donets Basin. Trudy VNIGRI no.204: 96-117 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Donets Basin—Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Donets Basin—Rocks, Sedimentary—Magnetic properties)

KHRAMOV, A.N.

Paleomagnetic studies of Upper Permian and Lower Triassic sections in the northern and eastern parts of the Russian Platform. Trudy VNIGRI no.204:145-174 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Russian Platform--Rocks, Sedimentary--Magnetic properties)

KHRAMOV, A.N.

Paleomagnetic Pliocene and Post-Pliocene sections in the Apsheron-trans-Caspian region and their correlation. Trudy VNIGRI no.204:220-263 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Caspian Sea region—Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Caspian Sea region—Rocks, Sedimentary—Magnetic properties)

KHRAMOV, A.N.; SHMELEVA, A.N.

Data on the geological history of the earth's magnetic field.
Trudy VNIGRI no.204:264-301 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Rocks, Sedimentary—Magnetic properties)

KHRAMOV, A.N.

Paleomagnetic studies in the field of paleogeography. Metod. paleogeog.issl. no.1:207-214 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

KHRAMOV, A. N.; ANDREYEVA, O. L.

Use of the data of the disturbing field in determining the direction of the primary magnetization of rocks. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.geofiz. no. 4:552-555 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova.

1. KHRAMOV, A.S., TRIBULKIN, P.T.

2. USSR (6CO)

4. Milk; cattle

7. Results of crossing local Siberian cattle with Simmenthals and ways of further improving the cross. Sov. zootekh., 7, No. 3, 1952. Sibirskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Zhivotnovodstva

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

KHRAMOV A. (S)

USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle Q-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 26116

Author : Khramov A., Tribulkin P.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Black Spotted Cattle of Siberia and Its Further Improvement (Chorno-pestryy skot Sibiri i dal'neyshego sovershenstvovaniye)

Orig Pub : Moloch. i myas. zhivotnovodstvo, 1956, No 7, 20-28

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

10

KHRAMOV, A. S., SAMOILOVA, Serafima Fedorovna

[Handbook for calf raisers] Pamiatka teliatnitse. [Novosibirsk] Novosibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 62 p. (MIRA 11:11)
(Calves)

ZOBACHEV, I.G.; UGRENINOV, N.G.; PROTOPOPOV, N.N.; ZHUKOVSKIY, N.I.; KHRAMOV, A.S.; RYABOV, I.S.; LAZOVNIKOV, M.A., tekhn. red.

[The city of Novosibirsk and Novosibirsk Province]Gorod Novosibirsk i Novosibirskaia oblast'. Novosibirsk, Novosibirskoe oblastnoe upravlenie "Poligrafizdat," 1948. 166 p.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Novosibirsk) (Novosibirsk Province)

L 41062-66 EWT(1) GD
ACC NR: AT6008308 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0117/0128

29
B+1

AUTHOR: Khramov, A. V. (L'vov)

ORG: none

TITLE: Increasing the sensitivity of wide-band dc electronic amplifiers 25

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Elektricheskiye tsepi dlya preobrazovaniya izmeritel'noy informatsii(Electric circuits for converting measurement information). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 117-128

TOPIC TAGS: dc amplifier, electronic amplifier, cathode ray tube, amplifier stage, sensitivity increase

ABSTRACT: The author studies drift caused by component parameter changes and reduction of drift by use of matched tubes with reduced heater voltage and cathode current. Variations between tube types and tubes of one type are tested, and a number of miniature and subminiature wide-band receiver pentode types are selected with efficient incandescence. Variation between types and variations caused by a change in ambient temperature are tested. Considerations of series heater connection are discussed, including the use of transistor regulators or batteries, cathode evaporation, cation bombardment, glimmer effect, and heater-cathode voltage. Screen and plate voltage selection is made with regard to ion current, grid current, internal impedence, and the condition of balance and frequency response. A schematic diagram is given of a direct-coupled dc amplifier (with a 13LO36V cathode ray tube) with a sensitivity of 500 μv/cm.

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L 41062-66
ACC NR: AT6008308

in the 0—1 Mc range. The drift after warmup is 1.0—1.5 mv/hr. Type 6Zh32B amplifier tubes are used with filament supply of 6v; negative current feedback and high-frequency compensation (cathode circuit of 3rd stage) are used, with cathode follower output. Substitution of tube types 6Zh1P, 6Zh1B, and 6Zh5B in the first and the second stages gives satisfactory results. Type 6Zh9P is tested in a similar circuit for a 13LO31 tube with sensitivity of 5 mv/cm in the 0—10 Mc range using 6E5P output tubes. Drift does not exceed 5 mv/hr; amplifier operation is not disturbed by the non-preselection of tubes. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 06Nov65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 41003-66 EWT(1) GD
ACC NR: AT6008309 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0129/0138

AUTHOR: Ler, A. M.(L'vov); Khramov, A. V. (L'vov)

ORG: none

TITLE: A wide-band measuring amplifier with a logarithmic amplitude factor

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Elektricheskiye tsepi dlya preobrazovaniya izmeritel'noy informatsii (Electric circuits for converting measurement information). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 129-138

TOPIC TAGS: amplifier design, circuit design

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss a circuit intended to meet the requirements of wide-band logarithmic amplifiers. Shortcomings of conventional circuits are eliminated by the use of a bipolar limiter in cathode coupling. A graphic analysis of amplifier parameters is given. A description is given of a circuit designed for compression of input pulsating and periodic signals from 60 db to 26db for a maximum input and output of 10 Vrms, with a relative deviation of amplitude factory of ± 3%. The periodic sine wave frequency range is 5 cps — 600 kc, and the response time is 2 microsec at three-fold overload at input using a 10-microsec input pulse with a repetition period of 40 microsec. Input resistance is 2 Mohm, and input capaci-

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L 41063-66

ACC NR: AT6008309

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tance, 15 pf. Variation of amplitude factors is shown to be minimal in different amplifiers. For increased stability, regulated filament supply to cascade amplifier tubes is recommended. Deviation of amplitude factors in amplifiers with regulated supply voltage does not exceed 2.6%, according to tests made twice in a 6-month period. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 9 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 06Nov65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

Khramov, A. V.

USSR/ Scientific Organization

Card 1/1 Pub. 124 - 5/28

Authors : Khramov, A. V., Cand. of Techn. Sc.

Title : About certain shortcomings in the planning of science

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 26/1, 38-44, Jan 1956

Abstract : The shortcomings in the planning of scientific research and development in Soviet industry are outlined. As an example, the author points toward the close cooperation between American industry and scientific institutions (colleges, universities, etc.) which aid industry by their scientific discoveries and developments. Two references: 1 USA and 1 USSR (1953-1955).

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

MASHKINA, A.V.; KHRAMOV, A.V.; CHERNOV, V.I.

Catalytic hydrogenation of 3-sulfolene. Kin.i kat. 3 no.5: 742-746 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Thiophene) (Hydrogenation) (Catalysis)

MANSHILIN, V.V.; MANAKOV, N.Kh.; AGAFONOV, A.V.; VASILENKO, V.P.; MASLOV, I.Ya.; KNYAZEV, V.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: BELOUSOVA, I.V.; BEREZOVSKIY, V.D.; BOL'SHAKOVA, K.A.; YEMEL'YANOV, A.A.; ZEFIROVA, Ye.G.; NEMETS, L.L.; OKINSHEVICH, N.A.; RYABOV, V.M.; STEPANENKO, I.A.; STOLYARENKO, Ye.G.; SOLOTSINSKIY, S.Ye.; KHRAMOV, A.Ya.; CHELOGUZOVA, Ye.F.

Engineering development of a new system of catalytic cracking in a fluidized bed. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.6:41-50 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Cracking process)
(Fluidization)

MANSHILIN, V.V.; AGAFONOV, A.V.; MANAKOV, N.Kh.; VASILENKO, V.P.; MASLOV, I.Ya.; KNYAZEV, V.S.; STEPANENKO, I.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: VAYL', Yu.K.; NEMETS, L.L.; BELOUSOVA, I.V.; STOLYARENKO, Ye.G.; YEMEL'YANOV, A.A.; RYABOV, V.M.; BEREZOVSKIY, V.D.; ZEFIROVA, Ye.G.; CHELOGUZOVA, Ye.F.; SOLOTSINSKIY, S.Ye.; BOL'SHAKOVA, K.A.; KHRAMOV, A.Ye.

Catalytic cracking of raw heavy distillates on a microspheric catalyst of Troshkovskiy clay. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel. 8 no.3:1-6 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Cracking process) (Catalysts)

5.1170

78197
SOV/133-60-3-22/24

AUTHORS: Bagrov, O. N., Khramov, B. N. (Engineers)

TITLE: Steam Installation for Dehydration of Mazut

PERIODICAL: Stal, 1960, Nr 3, pp 283-284 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1957 an installation for dehydration of Mazut (fuel oil) was put into operation at the Severskiy Plant imeni F. A. Merkulov (Severskiy zavod imeni F. A. Merkulova). Prior to dehydration mazut was cleaned from mechanical impurities in settling tanks and in screen filters, as well as in laminated filters at open hearth furnaces. The installation is shown in Fig. 1.

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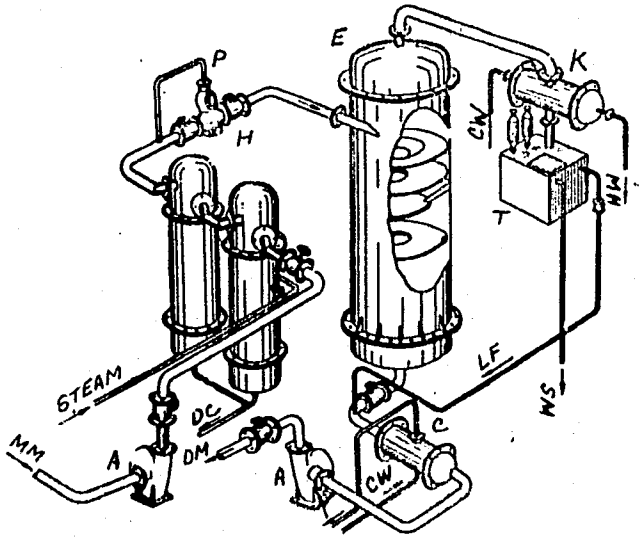
Steam Installation for Dehydration of Mazut

78197
SOV/133-60-3-22/24



Card 2/4 Fig. 1. (See Card 3/4 for caption)

Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of a steam installation for dehydration of mazut. HW - hot water; CW - cold water; WS - discharge of water into sewers; LF - transfer of light fractions; MM - moist mazut; DM - dry mazut; DC - discharge of condensate; C - cooler; K - surface condenser; T - separating tank; E - evaporator; P - pressure gage; H - heater; A - pump.

The device has the following technical characteristics: productivity 7.0 - 15.0 t/hr; average moisture of mazut, %: initial 9, final 1; temperature of mazut C: initial 50-60, final 90; parameters of steam: temperature, 220° C, pressure 5 atm, steam consumption 0.8-2.0 t/hr; operating experience: The installation is dependable in the operation producing mazut with 0.2-1.0% moisture content. It does not require frequent stops for cleaning the heating surfaces. It can be installed in the shop wherever steam can be supplied. Finally, it costs less than an installation with a cracking heater. There are

Steam Installation for Dehydration of Mazut

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2 figures; and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Severskiy Metallurgical Plant (Severskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

Card 4/4

KHRAMOV, D. N.

Astronomical Inst., Acad. Sci., Leningrad, (-1941-)

"Experiment of application of the hypothesis of partial isostatic compensation,"

Iz. AK. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geograf. i Geofiz., No. 1-6, 1944.

KHRAMOV, D. N.

Hramov, D. N. On the gravimetric deduction of the deviation of a plumb line. Akad. Nauk SSSR. Bull. Inst. Teoret. Astr. 4, no. 3(56), 126–133 (1949). (Russian)

The deviation $\Delta\varphi$ at the origin of the plumb line from the vertical in the meridian-plane caused by the local anomaly $\Delta g(r, \alpha)$, where r and α are polar coordinates in the horizontal plane is proportional to the integral of $\Delta g(r, \alpha) \cdot r^{-1} \cos\alpha$ over the area of a circle of radius R around the origin. The author replaces this integral by three inexact expressions $\pi R(\partial(\Delta g)/\partial x)_0$, $\pi[\Delta g(R, 0) - \Delta g(R, \pi)]/2$, $\int_0^{2\pi} \Delta g(l, \alpha)\cos\alpha\, d\alpha$ and compares their values with the exact integral on the hypothesis of a homogeneous spherical disturning mass (point-source) whose center is at a depth h under the point $r = r_0 < R$, $\alpha = \pi$, as well as on the hypothesis of a horizontal line-source. The comparison is illustrated graphically for different values of the ratio $R/h = \lambda$. The result is rather negative since the curves diverge for $\lambda > \frac{1}{2}$ and λ must be taken large to get a good value.

E. Kogbetliantz (New York, N. Y.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 12 No. 1

L 52043-65 EWT(1)/FBD/EWG(w)/EEC-4/EEC(t)/FCS(k) Pe-5/Pae-2/P1-4/Pj-4/P1-4 GW/WS-4/WR

ACCESSION NR: AT5012802 UR/2504/65/028/000/0022/0038

45
42
B+1

AUTHOR: Ivanov, S. N., Ilyasov, Yu. P., Khramov, G. N.

TITLE: 3. Wide band irradiator with electrical directivity diagram scanning

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Fizicheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 28, 1965. Radioteleskopy (Radio telescopes), 22-38

TOPIC TAGS: wide band irradiator, electrical scanning, directivity diagram scanning, antenna feeder, hybrid coil, eight-vibrator irradiator, radiotelescope

25B

ABSTRACT: The design of the irradiator for the north-south arm of the cross-like FIAN telescope is described. This 1 km long arm is immovable, and a change in the directivity diagram relative to the fixed north-south line can be achieved by altering the phase distribution of the currents along the irradiator elements, i.e., one must introduce electrical scanning of the antenna beam. The paper shows that it is possible, in principle, to design a feeder system which significantly reduces the systematic errors generated in the amplitude-phase distribution along the irradiator during the matching of vibrators with the feeder in the given sector of the directivity diagram scanning. A general theoretical exposition is followed by a discussion of various circuits for electrical scanning, error estimates, an outline of the N-S irradiator circuit, and a detailed description of its feeder system.

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L 52043-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5012802

3

The results of the studies of the wide band properties of the feeder circuits, hybrid coils, and symmetrizing elements with a 4:1 transformation ratio are shown together with the preliminary experimental results of the irradiator section consisting of eight wide-band vibrators. "The authors thank the director of the scientific design work on the KR-1000 radiotelescope, Doctor of Phys.-Math. Sciences V. V. Vitkevich, and junior scientific collaborator Yu. I. Alekseyev for their part in discussing the results of the investigation." Orig. art. has: 20 formulas, 11 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC, AA

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

PEL'MENEV, V.K. [Pel'menev, V.K.], kand.biol.nauk; KHRAMOV, I.M., nauchyy sotrudnik (selo Chernyatin Vinnitskoy oblasti).

Bees. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no.8:35-38 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Bees)

SOLODKOVA, N.O., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KHRAMOV, I.M.; BELOZOROVA, E.I. [Bilozorova, IE.I.]; CHEREDNIKOVA, V.S.; GUBA, P.O.[Huba,P.O.]; BABICH, I.A.[Babych, I.A.], kand. sel'khoz. nauk; BOYKO, A.K. [Boiko, A.K.], kand. veter. nauk; GONCHARENKO, F.I.[Honcharenko, F.I.], kand. biol. nauk; KHRYASHCHEVSKIY, V.M.[Khriashchevs'kyi, V.M.], red.; CHEREVATSKIY, S.A.[Cherevats'kyi, S.A.], tekhn. red.

[Concise manual for the beekeeper] Korotkyi dovidnyk pasichnika. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo sil's'khohospodars'koi lit-ry URSR, 1961. 164 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Bee culture—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

PEL'MENEV, V.K. [Pel'menev, V.K.], kand.biol.nauk; KHRAMOV, I.M., nauchnyy rabotnik (selo Chernyatin, Vinnitskoy oblasti).

Insects improve the harvest. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no.2:25-26 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Fertilization of plants)
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial)

KNYAZEV, Aleksandr Andreyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KHRAMOV, Ivan Nikolayevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; ANDREYEV, P., red.; LUKASHEVICH, V., tekhn.red.

[Harvesting grain in separate stages] Razdel'naia uborka khlebov. Saratov, Saratovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 77 p.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Grain--Harvesting)

KARTVELISHVILI, Yu.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; PANKRASHKIN, P.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KURILO, G.M., inzh.; KHRAMOV, I.N., inzh.

Determining impact loads acting on the dragline bucket. Stroi. i dor. mash. 10 no.4:16-17 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

BATANOV, N., kapitan; KHRAMOV, L., starshiy shturman; IVANOV, B., vtoroy shturman; SAMOSTROV, G., tretiy shturman; MANZHULA, A., chetvertyy shturman

Supporting Captain Rusanov's proposals. Mor. flot 24 no.2:23 F '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Teplokhod "Rovno".

84124

9.2180 KHRAMOV L.V.

S/070/60/005/005/012/017
E132/E360

AUTHORS: Lhramov, L.V. and Yaroslavskiy, M.I.

TITLE: The Frequency Coefficients of Quartz Bars for Bending Oscillations

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 5, pp. 807 - 808

TEXT: A rectangular quartz bar, nearly square in the XZ' cross-section and elongated in the Y' direction, undergoes bending oscillation in the XY' plane. It is excited by applying the voltage between pairs of electrodes parallel to the Y'Z' and XY' planes. It has a small temperature coefficient given by:

$$\Delta f/f = - c(T_o - T)^2 \cdot 10^{-6} \qquad (1)$$

where $c = (0.02 - 0.045) \times 10^{-6}$. The frequency is given by :

$$f = k \frac{a_x}{a_y^2} \qquad (2)$$

Card 1/3

The Frequency Coefficients of Quartz Bars for Bending Oscillations

where a_x and a_y are the dimensions along the X and Y axes, and k is the frequency coefficient.

Published work has been almost exclusively concerned with the cut at $+5^{\circ}X(XYt/+5^{\circ})$. The values of k given vary between 5740 and 5790 kc/s.mm. The value of k has been found experimentally by the present authors for values of a_x/a_y up to 0.20 and tilts of $-2^{\circ}x$ to $+14^{\circ}x$. The change in Young's modulus with angle and with a_x/a_y is also plotted. This was calculated from a formula given by Mason (J. Acoust. Soc. Amer. Vol. 6, 246-9, 1935):

$$f = \frac{m^2 a_x}{4\sqrt{3}\pi a_y^2}\sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho}} = \frac{(2n+1)^2\pi^2}{4}\cdot\frac{a_x}{4\sqrt{3}\pi a_y^2}\sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho}}$$

Card 2/3

34734
S/070/62/007/001/020/022
E192/E382

9,2180 (1063, 1142, 1331)

AUTHORS: Vasin, I.G., Pozdnyakov, P.G., Khramov, L.V. and Yaroslavskiy, M.I.

TITLE: Quartz resonators with slotted piezo-elements

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no. 1, 1962, 150 - 152

TEXT: At audio and ultrasonic frequencies it is often necessary to employ quartz resonators having a low temperature-frequency coefficient, a high quality factor, a low resonance impedance and, in some cases, a wide resonance range which can be achieved at comparatively small values of the capacitance ratio C_o/C_K. Such resonators are required, in effect, to combine the merits of the resonators with rod-type piezo-elements and the resonators with twin (bimorphous) elements without having their disadvantages. The authors designed (Ref. 3: Author's Certificate no. 123573, July 28, 1959), prepared and investigated a piezo-element of this type satisfying the above requirements. This is achieved by cutting narrow cavities (slots) in resonator plates or rods, the surface of the slots being parallel to the edges of the plates or the

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rods. Thin metal coatings, used as electrodes, can be deposited on the surface of the slots. In this way, the problem of producing a crystal piezo-element with one or several internal electrodes is solved. The electric field applied between the internal and external electrodes has opposite directions, so that linear deformations of opposite signs are induced in the element. These result in its bending in the plane parallel to the edges. In this case, the piezo-element with a slot is analogous to a twin element and, consequently, it has a low electrical impedance. On the other hand, by using rods of the XYt/α^{o} cut, whose temperature-frequency characteristics are in the shape of parabolas whose apex can easily be controlled by changing the angle α^{o} of the cut and by suitably arranging the slots (as shown in the figure), the disadvantages of the rod-type resonators can be eliminated (i.e. the inherent high values of R_K and L_K are reduced). Further, due to the large reduction in the equivalent inductance of the resonator, its resonance range is significantly increased. It is also

pointed out that the frequency coefficients of a slotted piezo-element are slightly reduced due to the fact that its bending strength is decreased. Due to the low resonance impedance of slotted resonators their oscillatory tendency is greatly increased in comparison with the solid piezo-elements of the same dimensions.
There are 1 figure, 1 table and 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1960 (initially)
July 31, 1961 (after revision)

Card 3/4

KHRAMOV, M., red.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Agronomist's notebook] Zapisnaia knizhka agronoma. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 399 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Agriculture)

KOBRIN, B., red.; KHRAMOV, M., red.; KUZNETSOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Use the land's riches to serve the motherland; materials] Bogatstva zemli - na sluzhbu Rodine; materialy. Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1961. 223 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Soveshchaniye rabotnikov sel'skogo khozyaystva nechernozemnoy zony R.S.F.S.R., Moscow, 1961.
(Agriculture—Congresses)

STEPANOVA, Klavdiya Gavrilovna, doyarka; KHRAMOV, M., red.; ANNENKOV, V.N., uchenyy zootekhnik, retsenzent; POKHLEBKINA, M., tekhn. red.

[I am proud of my occupation] Gorzhus' svoei professiei. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1962. 39 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Deputat Ozerskogo sel'skogo Soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya, starshaya doyarka sovkhoza "Pravda" Moskovskoy oblasti (for Stepanova).

(Agricultural workers)

MININ, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRITSYK, V.I., inzh.; KHRAMOV, M.G., inzh.

Stabilizing the banks of a dirt roadbed by planting grass. Transp. stroi. 11 no.4:34-36 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Kazan--Railroads--Earthwork) (Soil binding)

KHRAMOV, N.A.

DECEASED
c1960

1961/2

see ILC

GEOLOGY

KHRAMOV, N. V.

Forests and Forestry

Increasing labor productivity in forestry. Les. khoz. 5 No. 4 1952.

2

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

ZHEGALOV, V.M., inzh.; KHRAMOV, N. Ya., inzh.

Speeding-up the operation of the protective network of the automatic switching-in of reserve. Elek. sta. 31 no.12:70-71 D '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Electric power plants)

KHRAMOV, N.Ya., inzh.

Concerning the formation of storage batteries. Elek. sta. 33 no.6:79 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Storage batteries)

KHRAMOV, N.Ya., inzh.

Networks for the protection of auxiliary electric motors in electric power stations against undervoltages. Elek. sta. 33 no.7:66-68 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Electric power plants—Electric equipment) (Electric motors)

KHRAMOV, N.Ya., inzh.

Use of a semigraphical method in determining the start torque of electric motors. Elek. sta. 36 no.9:38-39 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

ACC NR: AP6034550 SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/005/0129/0132

AUTHOR: Khramov, N. Ye. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculating the interaction of an axisymmetric supersonic underexpanded jet with a barrier

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no.5,1966, 129-132

TOPIC TAGS: supersonic flow, ~~underexpanded~~ jet flow, flow interaction, jet flow, NOZZLE FLOW, AXISYMMETRIC FLOW

ABSTRACT: Using a method of integral relationships and a method of characteristics, a numerical solution has been found for the problem of the interaction of a supersonic jet (Mach number M=5.194) with a sphere. It is assumed that an axisymmetric supersonic jet issuing from a nozzle into a medium with reduced pressure interacts with a sphere located some distance from the nozzle. The shape and position of the shock wave and the gasdynamic parameters on the sphere are determined. Orig.art. has: 6 figures and 2 formulas. [WA-76]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Dec65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

L 41656-65 EWP(m)/EWT(1)/FCS(k)/EWA(d)/EWA(1) Pd-1

ACCESSION NR: AP5006268 S/0040/65/029/001/0175/0177

AUTHOR: Khramov, N. Ye. (Moscow)

TITLE: Calculation of the nonuniform flow of gas around a sphere

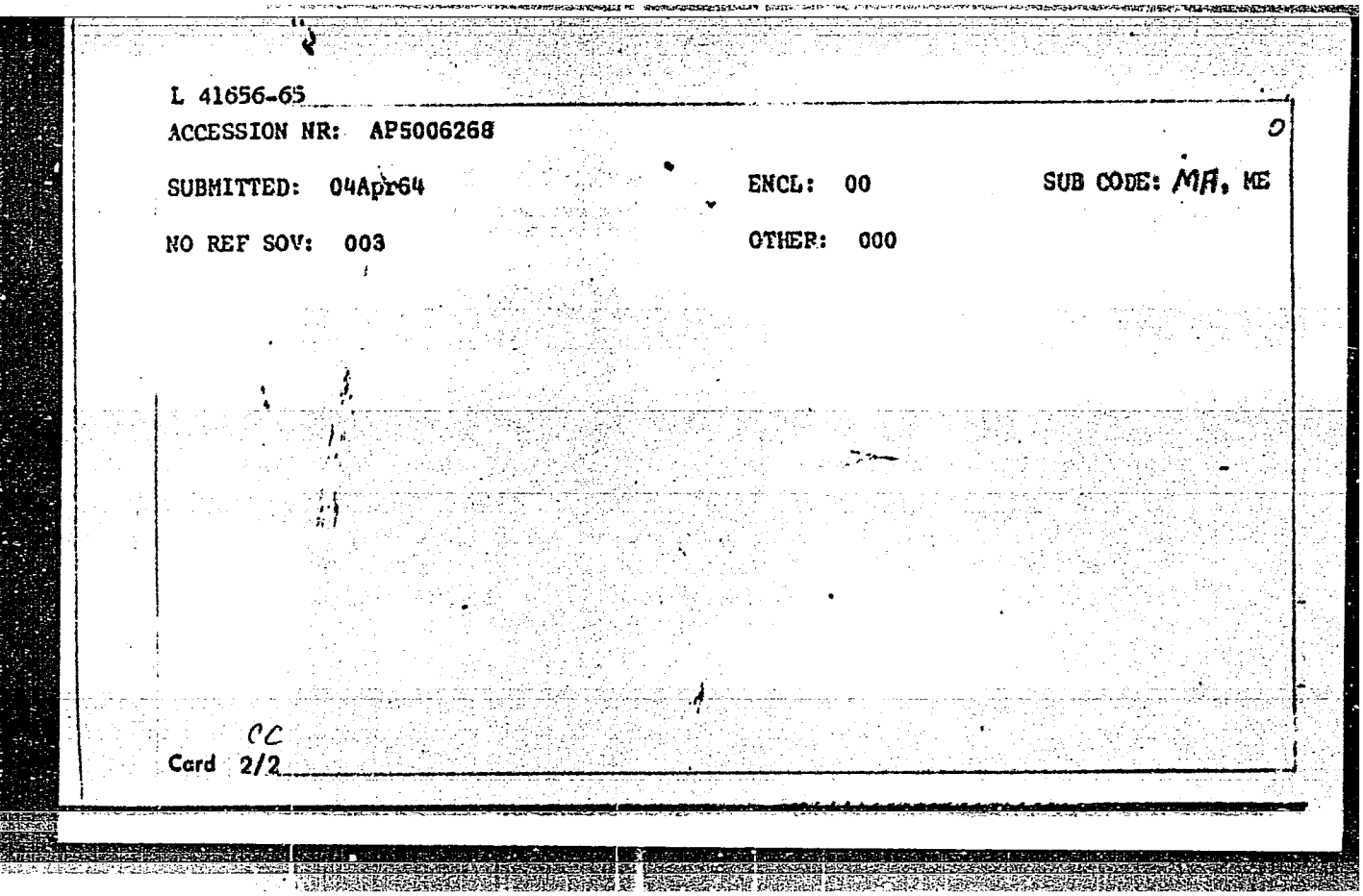
SOURCE: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, V. 29, no. 1, 1965, 175-177

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamics, gas dynamics, supersonic flow, space research, applied mathematics, nonlinear mechanics, numerical solutions

ABSTRACT: The author presents graphically the results of calculating the nonuniform flow of a gas around a sphere by the method of integral relationships of A. A. Dorodnitsyn ("Numerical solutions in nonlinear aerodynamics," Tr. Vses. Matem. C"yezda, 1956, v. 3, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958) and O. M. Belotserkovskiy ("Supersonic flow around blunt bodies," Zh. vychis. matem. i matemat. fiz., 1962, v. 2, no. 6). The present work discusses the example of circulating gas flow from a three-dimensional source. Some numerical results are given for Mach numbers 4 and 10. "The author thanks scientific associate, I. I. Kuklin, for carrying out the calculations." Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2



L 41656-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006268

SUBMITTED: 04Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MA, ME

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

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Card 2/2

STASIV, Nikolay Yur'yevich [Stasiv, M.IU.]; KHRAMOV, O.O., kand.ekonom.nauk, otv.red.; VELIKOKHAT'KO, O.T., red.; BUNIY, R.O., tekhn.red.

[Means for increasing labor productivity in oil well drilling] Shliakhy pidvyshchennia produktyvnosti pratsi v burinni naftovykh sverdlovyn; na prykladi Radians'koho Prykarpattia. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1959. 63 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Ukraine--Oil well drilling--Labor productivity)

KHRAMOV, O.O., kand. ekon. nauk, otv. red.; KURBANOVA, L.M., red.; KADASHEVICH, G.O.[Kadashevych, O.O.], tekhn. red.

[Put the minerals of the Ukraine in the service of the building of communism]Korysni kopalyny Ukrainy - na sluzhbu komunistychnomu bidivnytstvu. Kyiv, Vyd-vo AN URSR, 1962. 270 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Akademiia nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut ekonomiky.
(Ukraine--Mines and mineral resources)

SEREDENKO, M.M., doktor ekon. nauk; ALEKSANDROVA, V.P.; KUGUSHEV, M.F. [Kuhushev, M.F.]; SHEVCHENKO, Ya.O.; GLAMAZDA, A.D.[Hlamazda, A.D.]; ZABORSKAYA, Z.M.[Zabors'ka, Z.M.]; KHOTIMCHENKO, M.M. [Khotymchenko, M.M.]; YATSKOV, V.S.; MEDVEDEV, V.M.[Medvediev, V.M.]; CHIRKOV, P.V.[Chyrkov, P.V.]; KHARCHENKO, P.F.; SOTCHENKO, Z.Ya.; PROFATILOVA, L.M.[Profatylova, L.M.]; MAULIN, M.O.; GORELIK, L.Ye.[Horelik, L.IE.]; RIZHKOV, I.I. [Ryzhkov, I.I.]; ZHEREBKIN, G.P.[Zherebkin, H.P.]; KHRAMOV, O.O.; LANDYSH, B.O., red.; ROZENTSVEYG, Ye.N.[Rozentsveih, IE.N.], tekhn. red.

[Economic efficiency of capital investments and the introduction of new machinery in industry]Ekonomichna efektyvnist' kapital'nykh vkladen' i vprovadzhenniia novoi tekhniky u promyslovosti. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1962. 260 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut ekonomiky.
(Capital investments) (Technological innovations)

BABUSHKIN, T.; KOVRYAKOV, P.; KHRAMOV, P. (Voronezh); AGARZAYEV, B. (Khasavyurtovskiy rayon, Dagestanskaya SSR)

Fire prevention in collective farms. Pozh. delo 5 no.5:13 My '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Nachal'nik punkta sanitarnogo obsluzhivaniya, kolkhoz "Chervonnyy yshlyakh," Uvarovichskiy rayon, Gomel'skaya oblast' (for Babushkin).
(Collective farms--Fires and fire prevention)

KHRAMOV, P. G.

1538. Purification of glass sands in a hydrocyclone.—P. G. KHRAMOV and I. G. SOKOLOV (*Glass & Ceramics*, Moscow, 8, No. 2, 4, 1956). In Russian. Purification by scrubbing and flotation is considered inconvenient and expensive, the hydrocyclone is preferred. Much of the paper is concerned with the form in which iron impurities are present in glass sands (hydroxide film, etc.). (1 fig., 1 table.)

KHRAMOV, P. G.

15 7

The beneficiation of glass sands with the hydrocyclone. P. G. Khramov and I. V. Sokolov. *Steklo i Keram.* 13, No. 2, 4-6(1956).—Lack of adequate supplies of high-grade glass sands that meet the specifications of a max. Fe_2O_3 content of 0.02% to 0.05% has led industry to turn to mech. improvement of the lower grades either by flotation or by the use of the hydrocyclone. The simplicity of the latter process together with its wide adaptability have been weighty considerations in the choice of methods. Lab. expts. were carried at the Glass Inst. with the use of a hydrocyclone of 150 mm. diam. on a sand of 0.13% total Fe_2O_3 in the following chem. combinations: with Al_2O_3, 0.015%; with heavy minerals, 0.01%; in coatings of hydrated oxide, 0.05%; combined with silicates, 0.02%. On the basis of 7 runs the av. Fe_2O_3 content after cleaning was 0.037%; reduction in the Fe_2O_3 content, 68.9%. The production rate was high, viz., 7.5 to 10 tons/hr. H. L. Olin

MMc 4

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Khramov, P.G.

Distr: 4E2c

The beneficiation of glass sands with the hydrocyclone. P. G. Khramov and I. C. Sokolov. *Glass and Ceram.* (U.S.S.R.) 13, 57-60(1956)(English translation).—See *C.A.* 51, 13334e. B. M. R.

3

1/1 1

KHRAMOV, P.P.;PROROKOV, G.V.

Supersonic method for investigating lamination of metal sheets.
Zav. lab. 22 no.9:1065-1068 '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)
(Metals--Testing)

S/509/62/000/011/015/019
E202/E392

AUTHORS: Lushnikov, G.A., Khramov, P.P. and Drugov, O.N.

TITLE: The possibility of using an ultrasonic introscope with an electronic-acoustic converter for the inspection of weld seams

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Trudy. no. 11. Moscow, 1962. Metallurgiya, metallovedeniye, fiziko-khimicheskiye metody issledovaniya. 205 - 208

TEXT: The feasibility of using the above introscope for the inspection of thin-walled, seam-welded articles of 1.5 to 2.5 mm wall thickness is discussed. The ultrasonic introscope is shown in Fig. 1. The working frequencies of 4 to 4.5 Mc/s were selected and the voltage taken from the generator was of the order of 10 - 15 V. The generator 100M (100I) was used as the HF source, the latter being fed to the 20-mm diameter barium titanate piezo-electric plate serving as a radiator of the ultrasonics. A thin oil layer was used to secure good acoustic contact with the metallic wall of the bath. The longitudinal ultrasonic waves pass through an acoustic bath filled with water with the sample

Card 1/3

The possibility of ....

submerged in it and are received by the other barium titanate piezoelectric plate. The presence of nonhomogeneities in the sample produces a corresponding change in the visual signal. As a result of this the distribution of pressures in the ultrasonic field acting on the receiving plate becomes nonhomogeneous. The distribution of electric potentials on the surface of the receiving plate repeats the contours of the ultrasonic field and the corresponding potentials are fed to the electronic-acoustic converter. An ordinary scanning mechanism is used in this converter with 100 and 300 lines and 50 frames per second. Using the above apparatus, the authors studied its performance on samples of 30ХГС (30KhGS) steel. These samples of 23.5 mm average diameter and 1.5 to 2.5 mm thickness had diametrically distributed welded seams (mainly without mechanical treatment). During the inspection, the plane of the samples was always at right-angles to the plane of the ultrasonic-wave propagation. It is concluded that this method permits observing visually defects in weld seams of thin-walled articles, the quality of the picture depending on the ultrasonic wavelength and the dimensions of the defects themselves.

S/509/62/000/011/015/019
E202/E392

The method is capable of changing the scale of the images by changing the parameters of the circuits. The homogeneity of the ultrasonic field in front of the sample is of great importance. Further work, concentrated particularly on the use of higher frequencies and impulse radiators, is recommended before the present method is used in industry. There is 1 figure.

Key to Fig. 1: Block diagram of an ultrasonic introscope

1 - electronic-acoustic converter; 2 - sample; 3 - HF generator; 4 - plate of the ultrasonic radiator; 5 - acoustic bath; 6 - piezoelectric plate of the receiver; 7 - preamplifier; 8 - main amplifier; 9 - indicator tube; 10 - analyzer

RATNER, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KROPP, L.I., inzh.; KHRAMOV, S.I., inzh.

Testing of superheater tubes from 12Kh1MF steel under long-term vibration loads. Elek. stat. 35 no.1:33-37 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

STEPANOV, A., KHRAMOV, V.

Soil Binding- Turkmenistan

Binding sand with shields in the Main Turkment Canal area. Les. khoz. 5 no. 9, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. November 1952. Unclassified.

TROP, A.Ye, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KHRAMOV, V.A., inzh.

"Use of radioactive isotopes for purposes of automatic control in the coal industry" by V.G.Segalin. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.3:156-157 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)
(Radioactive isotopes--Industrial applications)
(Automatic control)
(Segalin, V.G.)

ARSHINSKIY, V.M.; BAGAUTINOV, G.A.; BESPALOV, M.V.; GASPAROVICH, P.I.; GOLOMIDOV, I.N.; GOLUBOV, G.B.; GRIN, L.T.; ZEL'SKIY, S.A.; IL'INYKH, A.F.; KOZIN, V.Z.; KRYUKOV, V.P.; KULAKOV, S.N.; LUKAS, V.A.; MINEYEV, V.A.; PETROV, Yu.S.; PIRUSHKO, M.G.; PROKOF'YEV, Ye.V.; REBETS, B.A.; STARTSEV, N.V.; TROP, A.Ye., prof.; KHRAMOV, V.A.; ABRAMOV, V.I., otv. red.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on electric equipment for mines] Spravochnik gornogo elektrotekhnika. Pod obshchei red. A.E.Tropa. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 400 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Electricity in mining)

25833

S/536/61/000/049/001/003
E111/E435

1.1500 (2508, 2808, 1555)

AUTHORS: Khramov, V.D., Engineer and Mishakov, Ye.V., Engineer

TITLE: Casting large thin-walled parts by the method of directed-successive crystallization

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut. Trudy. No.49, 1961, pp.5-23. Voprosy tekhnologii liteynogo proizvodstva

TEXT: When large, thin-walled castings are being produced the following types of common defect are particularly liable to occur: incomplete filling; non-metallic inclusions formed through turbulent flow of the metal; shrinkage cavities due to breakdown in the order of crystallization. In the present article, the authors discuss different methods of feeding the metal and consider how their adoption influences the development of defects in large thin-walled castings. They discuss first methods based on the introduction of the metal into the mould using an overflow gate system. When metal enters the mould near the top, shrinkage cavities are avoided but non-metallic inclusions, air bubbles and possibly violent oxidation can occur. This technique is unsuitable for magnesium alloys but can be used for aluminium alloys

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for moulds under 150 mm in height. When metal enters the mould at the bottom, non-metallic inclusions are less prevalent but oxidation occurs and shrinkage cavities can arise and it is generally unsuitable for the applications being considered. The advantages of these two techniques are combined when the mould is filled from an auxiliary cylindrical reservoir large enough in diameter to prevent freezing of metal, connected to the mould by a vertical slot and supplied by metal near its base; with large parts, however, control difficulties arise which lead to defects. The drawing of metal directly into the mould under vacuum has many advantages but can not be used for large castings of magnesium alloys if the casting height reaches 3 m; the same considerations apply to castings under pressure. The method recommended, that of directed-successive crystallization, is based on the technique of supplying the metal to the mould through standpipes which remain stationary while the mould is lowered in such a way that the ends of the pipes are 50 to 100 mm below the metal surface in the slot feeders. The mould can be earth or metal and the slots which connect the feeder reservoirs to the mould proper are 4 to 7 mm wide and extend over its whole height. In some arrangements the

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standpipes discharge directly into the mould proper. The reservoirs can be on the inside or outside. The tundish nozzles are closed by spherical stoppers and are aligned exactly over the feeder reservoirs. The tundish and standpipes are heated. Ideally, the rate of lowering of the mould should coincide with the rate of crystallization. The first portions of metal are isolated in a well which should not be rigidly attached to the base since this would create additional stresses. The standpipes are either preheated by gas outside the mould immediately (usually 3 to 5 min) before use, when the mould is relatively low and the pipes are large enough to retain their temperature. Freezing of metal in the pipes can also be avoided by inserting nipples into their lower ends so as to keep a good height of metal in the pipes. Alternatively, the pipes of any type of steel are heated by feeding directly an electric current (24 to 30 V and 200 to 400 A). As a basis for the design of the new type of casting systems, the authors discuss its theory and draw some practical conclusions. The flow coefficient for the pipes was determined in numerous experiments with type МЛ5 (ML5) alloy using a special model.

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Pipe lengths of 0.1 to 3.5 m and 8 to 18 mm diameter were investigated, showing that the coefficient falls smoothly with pipe length. The correct selection of flow conditions was shown to be of paramount importance in casting quality, especially with aluminium and magnesium alloys. This is mainly due to oxidation (producing secondary slag) which occurs above the critical velocity of rise of liquid in the mould corresponding to turbulence. This is governed by the Reynolds number; thus, for a given alloy the critical velocity depends on the hydraulic radius (i.e. wall thickness of the casting). The value (mm/sec) falls from 60 to 3 if the wall thickness is increased from 3 to 10 mm. To find the number of pipes required the filling time is calculated from the height of the casting and the critical velocity. The total flow of the metal is next calculated from the weight of the casting and the filling time. The number of pipes is then decided on constructional grounds and the flow per pipe calculated; from this and the height of pipe required, the pipe diameter is found using experimental flow rate - height diameter data. The new method enables part of uniform wall thickness (4 mm) to be obtained with heights greater than was possible hitherto, the mechanical

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properties being superior and not anisotropic. Examples of values for an ML5 alloy casting specified and obtained are, respectively: tensile strength, 16.5, 18.0 - 21.5 kg/mm^2; compressive strength, 16.5 30 - 39; relative elongation, 3.0, 5.0 - 7.0%; yield point in tension, 9.0, 10.0 - 12.5 kg/mm^2; yield point in compression, 8.0, 10.0 - 13.5 kg/mm^2. The extension of cast constructions made possible by the new method represents a substantial gain. There are 15 figures, 3 tables and 2 Soviet references.

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